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TERMS:

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year.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-
continue, at the end of the year, will be considered
a new engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1837.	(Sun) (rises)	(Sun) (sets)	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 4 48 12	4 48 12	For July, 1837.	
Saturday, 4 48 12	4 48 12	New 2 4 9 a.m.	
Sunday, 4 48 12	4 48 12	First 10 7 43 even.	
Monday, 4 49 7 12	4 49 7 12	Full 17 5 30 even.	
Tuesday, 4 49 7 12	4 49 7 12	Last 24 8 45 forenoon.	
Wednesday, 4 49 7 12	4 49 7 12		
Thursday, 4 49 7 12	4 49 7 12		

FROM THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

MINISTERIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

How all the servants of the Lord,
With bosoms full of pain,
Cry, master, who believes thy word,
Or fears, or loves thy name?

We tell as thou hast bid us do,
And every Sabbath day
Point out the narrow way anew;
Yet sinners go astray.

Yet sinners walk the path to death,
And yet contented are,
Though near to their expiring breath,
And from thy kingdom far.

Lord, shall we let them quite alone,
Nor pray, nor preach again,
To risk, like as the falling stone,
In everlasting pain?

Oh! no, what does the gospel say,
It shall not be in vain;
Servant, the loved command obey,
"Cast forth the net again."

So Simon toiled through all the night,
And he like you despair'd;
But O, it was a rapturous sight,
When Jesus Christ appeared.

Then when he cast the master's net
His humble friend's employ;
And so shall all who toil for Christ,
Have sorrow changed to joy.

We know not which will prosper best,
The seed sown in the night,
Or whether that will bear the best
Scattered by morning light.

But this we know, that every one
Who labours for the Lord,
When the great Master's work is done,
Shall have a large reward.

The Lord will not his own condemn,
For every tear and prayer
Shall glow upon his diadem,
Brighter than diamonds are.

Farming.—The storms by which the
commercial world is convulsed, are calcu-
lated to reconcile thousands to their farms.
We had grown impatient at the contrast
between their certain means of
independence and the apparent
suddenness resulting from lucky specu-
lations. Sun never shown upon a class of
men possessing more fully all the earthly
goods of social happiness and solid prospe-
rity than the Agriculturist of this Repub-
lic, and the "gifts of God are lavished
richly" indeed upon that Farmer who bar-
nacles the blessings within his reach for im-
mense happiness with the possession of
wealth acquired by the thousand gambling
speculations whose pernicious effects have
temporarily paralyzed the business of the
country.—*General Farmer.*

IMPORTANCE OF DESTROYING WEEDS.

The abundance in which weeds are seen
in some fields, shows conclusively that but
little of the mischief caused by them is un-
noticed. Weeds are injurious to the land
and to the crop in almost every possible
way that they can be. In the first place
they exhaust the soil to support their own
useless growth, and abstract that nourish-
ment from it, which ought to go exclusiv-
ly to support the crop. Secondly, they
crowd upon other plants above ground, pre-
vent them from branching out at their roots,
and deprive them of a free circulation of
air necessary for their health and vigor, so
that they shoot up only single, weak, sickly
stalks, incapable of producing a valuable
crop. Thirdly, they throw off from the
ground through their leaves into the air, an al-
most incredible quantity of moisture, and
readily reduce the ground to so dry a state,
as to be fit for weeds only to grow in. So
formidable is the quantity thrown off by some
plants that it actually exceeds more than
their own weight in a single day. A
punch of grass, placed during a very dry
season, under a large vessel, sent off mois-
ture in two minutes, so as to cover the ves-
sel with drops, which run down its sides.—
Dr. Watson who first performed this experi-
ment, was led to conclude from its results
that an acre of grass exhales more than
fifty hogheads a day. Plants are in fact
channels through which moisture is
conveyed up from the soil to be dissipated
into the air; hence the absurdity of the opin-
ion that weeds will prevent the ground be-
coming dry by shading it. Let any one in
dry weather examine a piece of perfectly
bare soil, a few inches below the surface,

and compare its degree of moisture with
that of soil at an equal depth, near the roots
of a thick growth of weeds, and he will find
the difference astonishing.

Now, of what use is it to attempt raising
crops if they are to be wasted by a growth
of weeds? Of what use is it to buy land, and
plough it, and prepare it, and put in the
crops, if after all, these crops are suffered
to be eaten up by such intruders? If a
drove of cattle should break into a field no
one would think of resting a moment till
they were driven out; and yet many allow
myriads of noxious weeds to overspread
their lands, often doing three-fold more mis-
chief, with scarcely an effort to check their
progress. And this is not only permitted
in cultivated fields, but in meadows and pas-
tures, which are sometimes literally covered
with Canada thistles, St. John's wort, and
many others, to the total exclusion of every
thing else from the soil.—*Germantown
Telegraph.*

Speed the plough.—The New York Com-
mercial states, that at the last meeting of
the American Institute, it was resolved that
the ploughs in possession of the Institute,
should be tested in a public manner, and un-
der the inspection of farmers, selected for
their practical skill in husbandry; and a
committee was appointed to fix on a time
and select a proper place—who reported in
favor of Gen. Jeremiah Johnson's farm on
Long Island as the place, and Friday the
28th day of April, as the time when the de-
cision will be made respecting the merits of
the different ploughs. It certainly is im-
portant that the kind of plough best adapted
in its construction to the use of the farmer,
should be generally known.

CLEAN BEDSTEADS.

We copy the following directions for
cleaning bedsteads, from the New Haven
Register. The method appears to be novel
—at least we have never seen the same
directions in print before; and we think with
the writer, that those who will take the
trouble to follow them, may be pretty cer-
tain of comfortable beds for the rest of the
season. The common method of attacking
the vermin in bedsteads with hot water, is
entirely useless; it will neither destroy the
bug nor its eggs. Painting the bedsteads
with verdigris, or washing it with spirits
of turpentine, are not only inefficacious but
almost as loushous as the insect.—[*N. E.
Farmer.*]

Directions. If your bedsteads are already
populated with those animals, scald them
(the bedsteads) with boiling vinegar. The
mortices and tenons should be held a min-
ute in the hot vinegar, and upon all places
where the eggs are deposited the hot liquid
should be suffered to remain about a minute,
or to run over them that length of time.
The bed cord should be taken out and dipped
in the boiling vinegar.

This will destroy not only the bugs but
the eggs; the acid of the vinegar eating off
the lime that constitutes the shell of the
egg. This operation should be performed
upon all the bedsteads in the house, at the
same time. To prevent waste of the vine-
gar, a large kettle or tub should be placed
so as to catch the vinegar as it is poured on.
Remember that the vinegar should be boiling
hot.

But this will not prevent the bugs from
again infesting the bedsteads, if any should
happen to have hid themselves in the bed
clothes, or in the cracks of the floor or of
the partition. To prevent them from again
populating the bedsteads, it is necessary to
brush over the bedsteads lightly with the
following wash:

Alcohol, half a pint; spirits of turpentine,
half a pint; camphor, half an ounce—mix
together. The articles may be had at the
apothecaries or druggists, and will cost a
shilling. The above quantity is sufficient
for four bedsteads. I use a painter's brush
to put on the wash; but a few bristles tied
together will do as well. The whole of
each bedstead should be touched lightly with
the wash. It dries instantly and is agree-
able in its smell, and possesses the advan-
tage of not soiling or staining the bedding
or curtains, though freely applied even to them.

If the bedsteads are not old, nor much
infested with the insects, the wash above
mentioned will be sufficient without scald-
ing with vinegar; both, applied in suc-
cession, are absolutely infallible, in the worst
cases. If thoroughly performed, not a bug
will ever appear in the house again, unless
brought there in other bedsteads.

Exemplary Damages.—The mate of a
steam boat on the Mississippi, has been
fined \$5,000, for striking a deck passenger
with a bullet of wood. The passenger had
refused, according to the terms of his con-
tract, to assist in "wooding" the boat, when
the mate struck him with a club across
the right temple, which caused him to lay
several hours, without sense or motion.

Fullness of Joy.—A man observed to his
wife, that she was beautiful, dutiful, youth-
ful, healthful, plentiful and an arm full.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Singular and Fatal Prediction.—A most
melancholy tale of real life is related in the
last Madrid Journals. A gentleman named
Don Gonzales L'loudries, is now being tried
in that city for the accidental murder of
his father and mother, some years since.

It appears that during Napoleon's inva-
sion, Gonzales, then a youth and much de-
voted to his religious duties, on coming one
day out of church at Cordova where he re-
sided was accosted by one of those forlorn
people called in Spanish gitanos (gypsies),
who to operate more powerfully on his
sympathies, promised to tell him his fortune,
for which purpose he accompanied the in-
dividual to their encampment. There he
was told that he would murder in a cer-
tain number of years, his own father and
mother; who, it was declared, had both
died against their God. Gonzales was
dreadfully impressed and made wretched
with this, to him, unaccountable prediction,
as he knew nothing to justify the impreca-
tion against his respectable parents. He
went home, and fell into profound mel-
ancholy. What was his horror to learn now,
for the first time, that both his parents had
been the tenants of convents and violated
their vows. Immediately he became plung-
ed in grief, and determined to avoid, if pos-
sible, the commission of the crime designat-
ed for him, by retiring, unknown to all the
world, to some distant mountains; which
he did, and in a solitary ravine built him a
hut, and devoted himself to religion and
hunting.

A beautiful brunette peasant girl, named
Catalina, came across his path. He be-
came enamoured and married her. Imme-
diately, without the shadow of a cause, he
was seized with a most fiend-like jealousy.
One night, during a dreadful rain storm,
while he was absent in the mountains, or
prowling about his domicile to find some ap-
ology for the passion which haunted him—
—unknowingly to him—two wandering aged
persons, in distress, knocked at the door,
drenched with rain, and implored for lodg-
ing. The benevolent and innocent Catalina
admitted them; put her husband's clothes
on the old man and hers on his wife, as
theirs were wet; and learning to her ex-
treme joy that they were the parents of her
husband, wandering in search of him, placed
them on her bed to obtain repose; and
went herself to the chapel in the garden to
offer up thanks for the fortunate event which
had restored them to her.

Gonzales shortly after entered, with his
double barreled gun, and seeing, to his as-
tonishment a man on his bed, and near him
his wife's clothes, instantaneously supposing
his suspicions proved, shot both his father
and mother while asleep. What was his
agony on learning from his wife who they
were! The dreadful prediction was fulfilled.
He became partially insane, and was
finally brought to trial at Madrid. During
the process, his wife exhibited the most
touching tenderness towards him, verifying
the beautiful remark of the Spanish writer,
Melendez, that "Women is a divine eman-
ation, sent down to the earth to alleviate
misfortune and console the unhappy."—*N.
Y. Morning News.*

Proof that a man is dead.—A Subscri-
ber to one of the Eastern papers, a few
years ago, being sadly in arrears for the
same, promised the Editor, that if his life
was spared to a certain day, he would, with-
out fail, discharge his bill. The day passed
and his bill was not paid. The natural
conclusion therefore was, that the man was
dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on
this conclusion, the Editor, in his next pa-
per, placed the name of the delinquent un-
der his obituary head, with the attending
circumstance of time and place. Pretty
soon after this announcement, the subject
of it appeared to the Editor,—not with the
pale ghastly countenance usually ascribed
to apparitions—but with a face as red as
scarlet. Neither did it like other apparitions,
wait to be first spoken to but broke
silence with—"What the devil, sir did you
mean by publishing my death?" "Why,
sir the same that I mean when I publish
the death of any other person, viz: to let
the world know that you were dead." "Well
but I'll be c—d if I am dead!"
Not dead! then it's your own fault, for you
told me you would positively pay your bill
by such a day, if you lived till that time.
The day is past, the bill is not paid, and
you positively must be dead—for I do not
believe you would forfeit your word—"O no."
I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—
but say no more about it—here's the money.
And harkee, you wag, just contradict my
death next week, will you?" "O certainly,
sir just to please you—though upon my
word I can't help thinking you died at the
specified time, and that you have merely
come back to pay this bill, on account of
your friendship for me."

Advertising.—Hard times now; can't ad-
vertise as usual," says the customer. Quite
the contrary, says the Star, your store is
full of goods, and you want customers;—
now is just the time to let the world know
what you have on hand.

THE "PRESURE" AND ITS CAUSE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT
HORSE;
OR

"I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY."
"The "constitutional currency" papers
all over the United States, sensible of the
misery which has been brought upon the
country by the unwise measures of Gener-
al Jackson, and anxious to save their party
from the consequences of the re-action of
public opinion which must inevitably take
place, when the presumption of their lead-
ers in meddling with things they could
not comprehend shall be fully exposed, are
incessantly occupied in the endeavor to
make it appear that the storm which is now
raging throughout the land is solely to be
ascribed to speculation and over trading.—
In this sentiment it is to be regretted that
many respectable and worthy citizens of the
opposite party unite, who, without taking
the trouble to trace back the evil to its
original source, are disposed to rest satis-
fied with mere secondary causes, and to
flatter their self-love by contrasting their
own extreme prudence with what they term
the wild imprudence of others. That there
has been a great excess of speculation, an
inordinate degree of over-trading and a wide
spread system of credits, entirely beyond
the limits of ordinary discretion, is not to
be disputed. But the question occurs, and
this is the whole pith of the matter at issue,
could such a state of things have occurred
had Gen. Jackson not tried his hand at var-
ious "humble efforts to restore the consti-
tutional currency?" I answer that it was
impossible that such a state of things could
have occurred, and this I will now undertake
to prove.

And first, I will suppose, for the sake of
illustration, the following case: The bank-
er Rothschild arrives in this country, and
gives out his intention to draw bills upon
Europe for forty millions of dollars, for the
purpose of lending out the proceeds amongst
the good people of the United States. He
proposes to let Philadelphia have five mil-
lions, New York ten millions, Boston five
millions, the Southern States ten millions.
He finds the merchants and people of the
United States in the pursuit of a regular
business, the banks in safe and easy cir-
cumstances, with ability to discount all the
good real paper that is offered, and private
capitalists with an abundance of money to
lend in the market at six per cent. No-
body is in reality in want of money for the
ordinary operations of business; when all
at once a cry is heard, "I have millions to
lend, who wants to borrow?" The novelty
of this sound to the people who generally
had to run after money, instead of having
money running after them, could not fail to
set the speculative faculty at work to find
out some mode of employing money by
which more than six per centum could be
made by it. It is soon ascertained that al-
most every body is willing to borrow, and
Rothschild makes his loans for an indefi-
nite term, but with an understanding that
possibly he may not call them in for several
years.

Any man with half an eye can see the
immediate effect of these loans. An army
of speculators and dealers is at once raised
up at all the different points where the loans
are made, with cash in hand, looking out
for objects to deal in, and bidding against
each other. The notoriety of this fact at
once induces every body who possesses any
real estate, or stocks, merchandise, or other
property, which is sought after, to raise
their prices. Sales are made, the money
changes hands, but in the possession of its
new owners it is probably still a capital
seeking a fresh investment. New banks
and rail-roads are projected, and public
lands applied for. The prices of every spe-
cies of property and commodity augment,
and, as prices rise, a universal spirit of
over-trading seizes upon the community,
and purchases on credit follow to a great
extent. It is by no means unreasonable to
suppose that a loan of forty millions made
in this manner, might in the course of 2
years create debts in the shape of bonds,
mortgages, promissory notes, bills of ex-
change, &c. to the extent of four hundred
millions of dollars beyond the usual ordi-
nary debts of the community. At length, Mr.
Rothschild, all at once, and quite unexpect-
edly to his debtors, calls for his money in
his four annual instalments, for the purpose
of lending it out again, not merely at fifty
or sixty per cent, but all over the United
States, at as many points as there are coun-
ties or townships. What think you, read-
er, would be the effect of this movement?
Nothing short of general ruin. The de-
mand for money to meet the engagements for
the forty millions of dollars due Rothschild
would operate upon the whole four hundred
millions, and upon all other existing con-
tracts besides. Prices would fall. Bank-
ruptcies and the sacrifices of property
would take place all over the country, in
short, we would see precisely the state of
things which we have now before our eyes,
resulting from the lending and collecting of
forty millions of the public money.

But, it may be asked, how could Gen.

Jackson have prevented this state of things?
If forty millions of dollars of public revenue
had accumulated in the Treasury, was it
not better that it should have been loaned
out, than that it should have been locked
up? The answer to these questions is a
very simple one, and it is this: Had the
deposits not been removed, there could have
been no surplus revenue. It was the act of
sending part of these deposits to the west-
ern States, which furnished the means for
the first speculations in public lands. The
public money was lent to persons to buy
land with, and the same identical money,
being returned to the deposit banks by the
receivers of the land offices, was loaned out
over and over again, until the amount aris-
ing from the sales was upwards of forty-
four millions of dollars in three years, be-
ing seven millions of dollars more than the
amount distributed among the States, as
may be seen particularly detailed in an ar-
ticle furnished by the present writer on the
22d of March last.*

But it may be further asked, could not
the 320 old banks, which had been the
growth of forty-eight years, and which
General Jackson found in operation when
he came into office, in conjunction with the
357 new ones which were brought into ex-
istence by his seven years' "humble efforts
to restore the constitutional currency," have
afforded similar facilities for over-trading
and speculation? The answer to this ques-
tion is, first, that of these 357 new banks,
186 were the offspring of his first "humble
effort" namely his declaration of war against
the Bank of the United States; and second-
ly, that the remaining 171 were directly en-
gendered by his second "humble effort," to
wit, the removal of the deposits, a part of
them being designed to scramble for a share
of the public money, and a part of them be-
ing built upon the loans of the surplus reve-
nue. As far therefore, as the new banks
are concerned, no facilities could have been
afforded by them, and for the simple reason
that they would not have been in existence;
and as for the old banks, we have the evi-
dence of near half a century, with the single
exception of a period of war, to show that
with all the temptation to expand their is-
sues to an undue extent, to which banks are
at all times liable, they did not do it up to
the removal of the deposits. For this
however, they deserve no credit. They
were not able to do it, and for the following
very plain reason:

Where the currency of a country is left
undisturbed by the action of Government,
it is not possible, in times of peace, for
banks to augment their issues for any great
length of time, so as to effect a depreciation
of any great extent. A depreciation can-
not fail to be detected by the rate of ex-
change, which as soon as it rises above par
to an amount equal to the expense of trans-
porting coin to foreign countries, occasions
the return upon the banks of their notes for
payment, and this obliges them to contract
their issues. The foreign exchange is the
index of a currency, and will as certainly
point out its excess or deficiency, when not
interrupted by disturbing causes, as a ther-
mometer does the preponderance of heat or
cold. It is owing to the well known truth
of this axiom in political economy, that in
ordinary times the operations of the banks
in the United States have been carried on
without any disastrous fluctuations, and they
would have continued in the same career
had not the AMERICAN NECKER deranged
the whole machinery of commerce, by forc-
ing the wheels to work the wrong way.

If I have not in the foregoing articles
fully proved the measures of General Jack-
son to have been the true causes of the dis-
asters under which the country is now
withering, I would be glad to see some of
those very prudent citizens who denounce
all who have overtraded, as if they were
without excuse, undertake to disprove my
positions. If they cannot do this, it would
be well for them if they would turn their
eyes inward and inquire whether they have
not themselves been guilty of the rice of
speculation, if not by buying property,
stocks or merchandise, at least by holding on
for higher prices, thereby showing that they
had themselves been deluded, as well as
their neighbors, by the false appearance of
what Gen. Jackson, in his farewell homily,
called prosperity and happiness. And if
they be men of feeling, I would like to ask
them if they should see a friend, not blessed
with as keen a sight as themselves, walking
along Front street at night, and fall through
a grate into a cellar and break his neck,

*The following is the amount of money receiv-
ed for sales of the public lands at the different
land offices in the States and Territories within
the year 1836, so far as the returns had been re-
ceived when the report was made to Congress:

Ohio,	\$1,633,455 27
Indiana,	4,007,966 89
Illinois,	3,863,867 7
Missouri,	1,971,985 20
Alabama,	2,093,326 03
Mississippi,	2,323,167 48
Louisiana,	1,063,632 67
Michigan,	5,053,611 53
Arkansas,	1,134,358 40
Florida,	62,154 79
Ouisconsin,	755,466 07

\$33,983,195 18